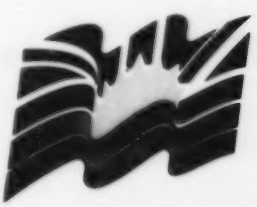
British Columbia: Trade 1989



Ministry of International Business
and Immigration
Province of British Columbia
Canada
Elwood N. Veitch, Minister

90-07346/

Message From the Minister

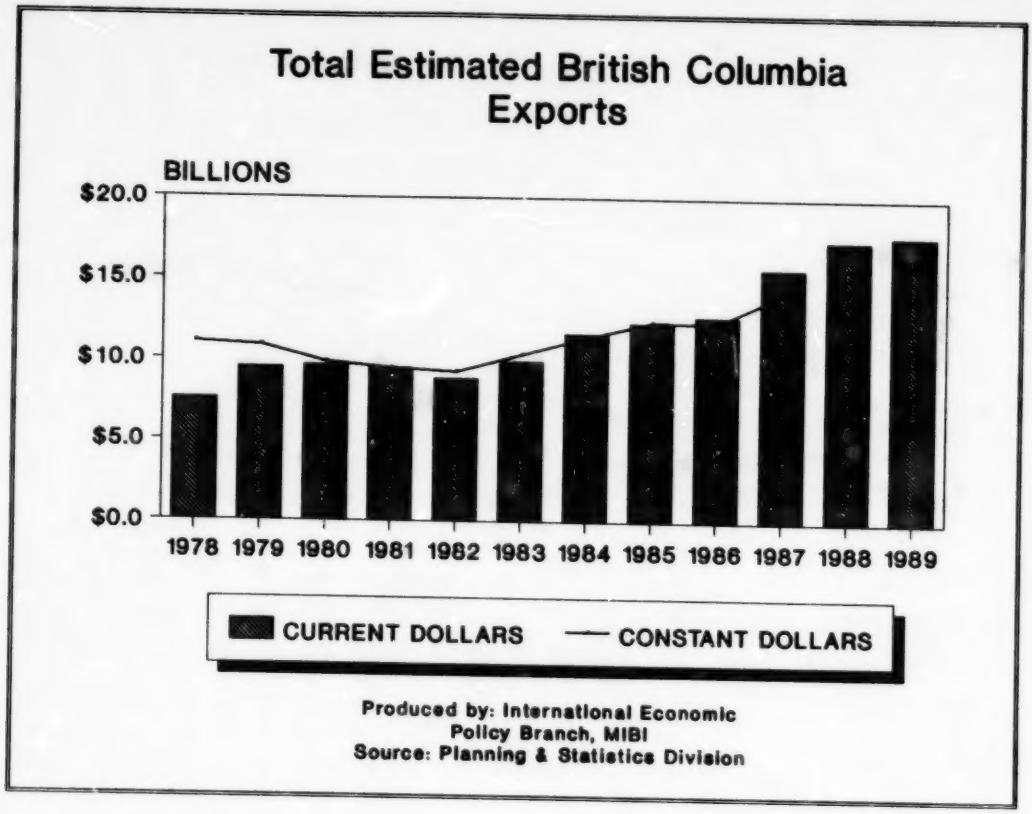
The 1989 export numbers are finally in, showing it was another good year for British Columbia. Exports reached $17.8 billion in 1989, an increase of 2.2% over 1988.

We have diversified both the type of goods we are exporting – exports to the Asia-Pacific Market (at about 40%) are almost the same as to the U.S.A. (at 41%) – and the type of goods we export. While the largest part of our economy is still in the natural resources sector, which had increased exports last year, the fastest growing area is in value-added manufactured goods.

With the creation of the British Columbia Trade Development Corporation (B.C. Trade) we can anticipate further strong growth in these value-added sectors. B.C. Trade has recently completed a successful first year of operations.

These statistics are encouraging, and I know you join me in looking forward to future economic growth and prosperity through international trade.

Elwood N. Veitch
Minister of International Business
and Immigration

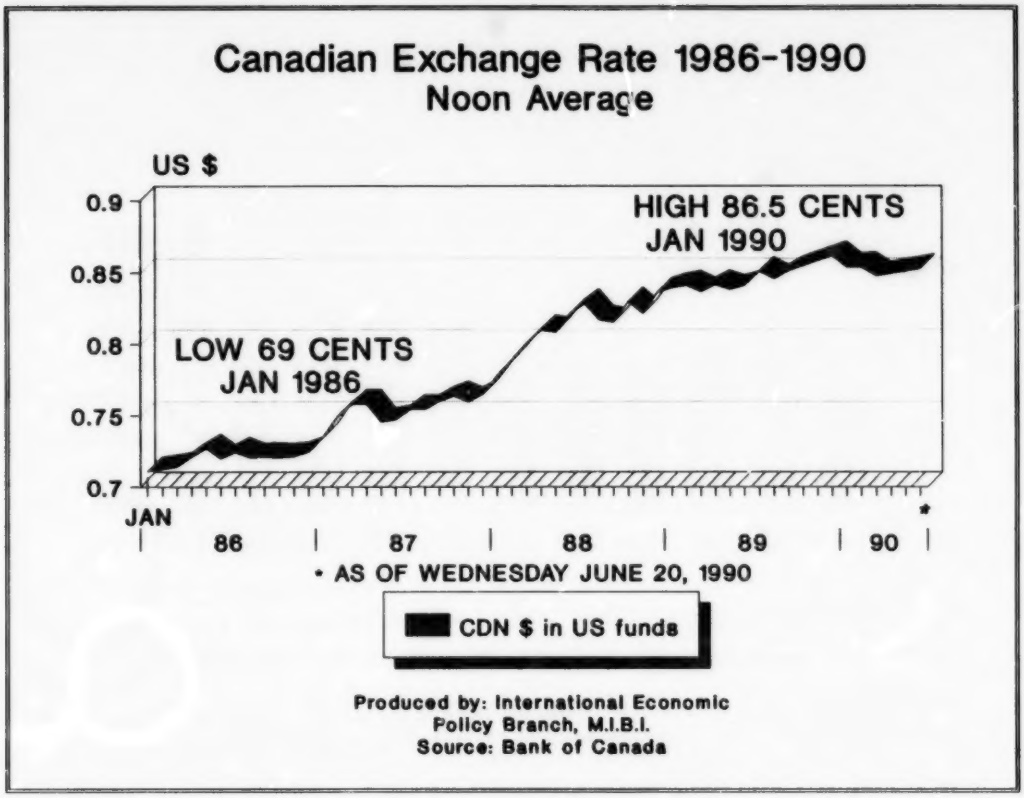


- Total British Columbia exports in 1989 were $17.76 billion (current dollars) versus $9.6 billion in 1980. Over the last decade, British Columbia exports have grown at a nominal average annual rate of 6.4% and a real average annual rate of 4.6%.

- A "rest of world trade" deflator is not yet available for 1988 and 1989 so we are unable to calculate the constant dollar export numbers for these two years.

- It would, however, be inappropriate to simply apply a consumer price index (CPI) to the export numbers for these two years because a CPI only measures price changes in a basket of consumer goods. British Columbia's trade data, on the other hand, requires a deflator which takes into account relative price changes in imports, exports, and resource commodities as well as relative changes in exchange rates.

- Nevertheless, it is clear from the chart above, that British Columbia's export growth is slowing down - primarily as a result of the slower rate of economic growth taking place in British Columbia's major export markets and the negative impact of the higher Canadian dollar.



- This chart demonstrates the steady rise in the value of the Canadian dollar over the last four years.

- In 1989, alone, the Canadian dollar appreciated by:

  11.5% against the British pound

  10.3% against the French franc

  10.3% against the German mark

  10.5% against the Japanese yen

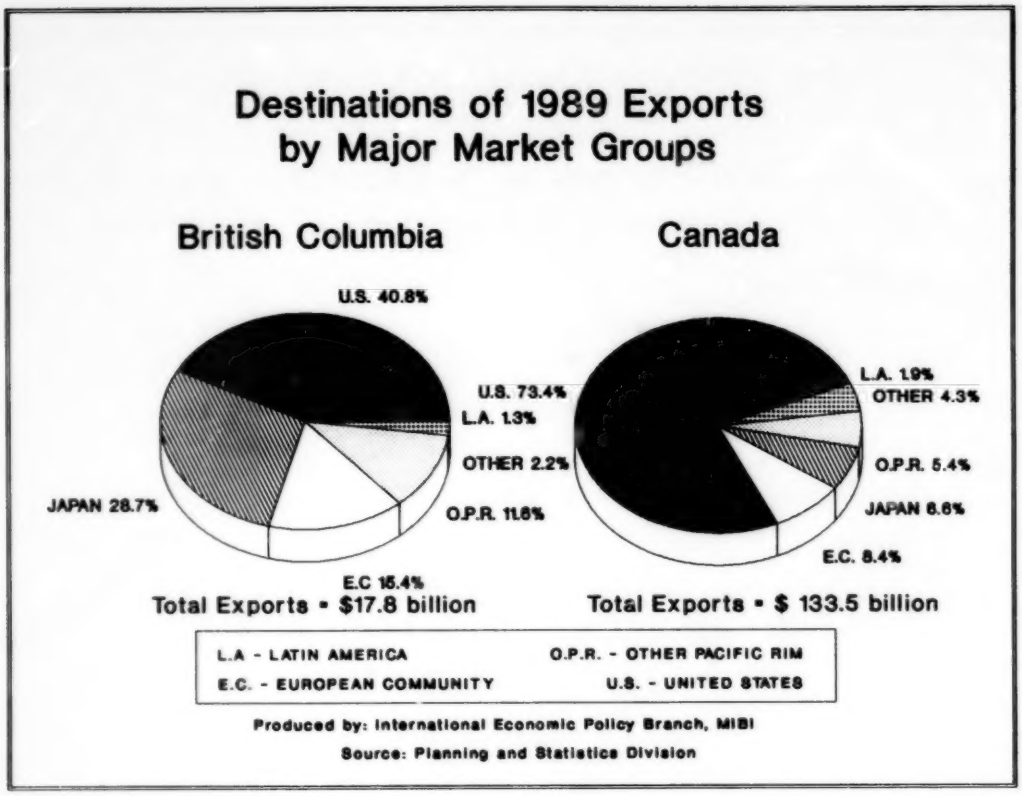
  3.8% against the U.S. dollar

- As is quite evident from the data above, the impact of the rising Canadian dollar has been felt in all of British Columbia's major export markets - the U.S., Europe, and Japan.

- This chart shows, in very rough terms, the proportion of British Columbia's total production which is exported to the rest of Canada (ROC) versus the proportion which is exported to the rest of the world (ROW).

- It should be noted, however, that these proportions are <u>derived</u> from an econometric input/output model, <u>not</u> from actual customs documents. As such, they represent an approximation of the actual flows and should, therefore, be treated with some caution.

- It is also worth noting, that these numbers do <u>not</u> include services - they cover merchandise trade only. In fact, the input/output model used to derive these figures imputes a small negative value for British Columbia service exports and lumps them in with the "statistical discrepancy" factor.

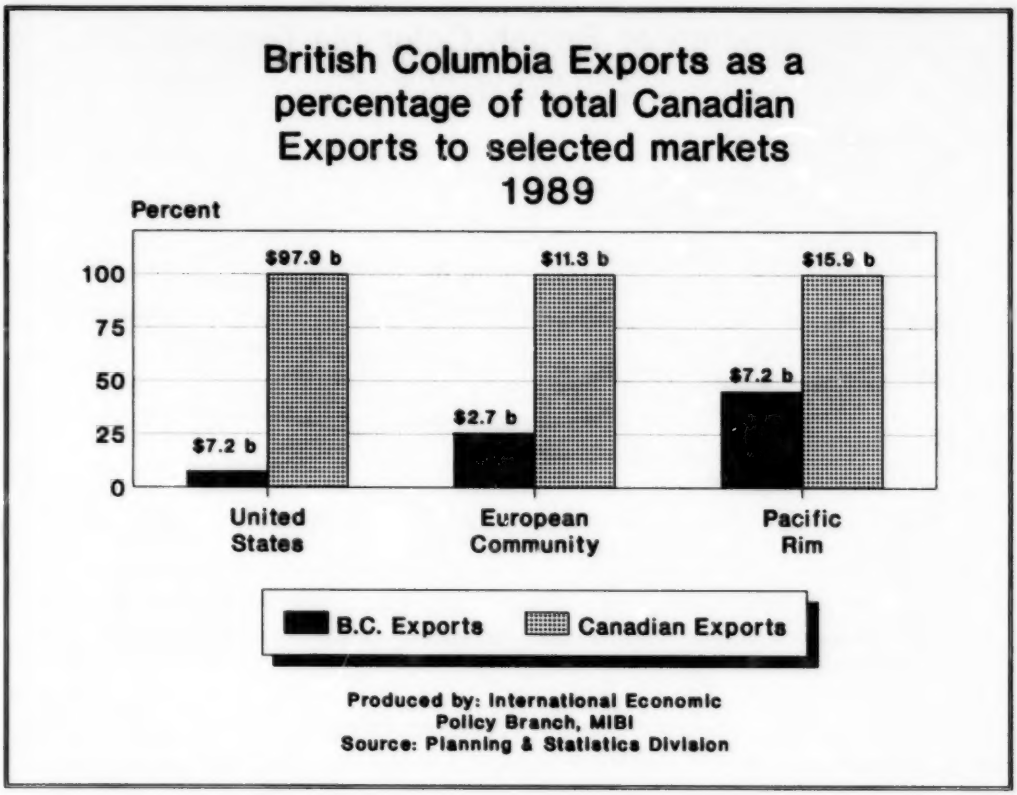


- As this pie chart illustrates, approximately 41% of British Columbia's total exports now go to the United States, versus approximately 40% to the Pacific Rim (including Japan), and 15% to the European Community (EC). This compares to 73%, 12% and 8%, respectively, for Canada as a whole.

- This market distribution represents a significant change from the pattern prevailing at the beginning of the 1980's, when the U.S. accounted for 43% of total British Columbia exports, the EC 21% and the Pacific Rim 31%. By comparison, the U.S. accounted for 63% of Canada's exports in 1980, the EC 13%, and the Pacific Rim 9%. It is interesting to note that while British Columbia's dependence on the U.S. has been declining, over the last decade, Canada's has been increasing over the same period of time (from 63% to 73%).

- Areas of significant British Columbia export growth in the Pacific Rim over the last 10 years include Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, ASEAN, Australia and New Zealand.

- It should also be noted that 1980 was a bit of an unusual year for comparison purposes in that it was an extremely good year for British Columbia exports to the European Community but a relatively poor year for British Columbia exports to the U.S. As a result, the relative importance of the United States may have been slightly understated at the beginning of the decade. The trend, however, remains clear. The Pacific Rim is of growing importance to British Columbia.

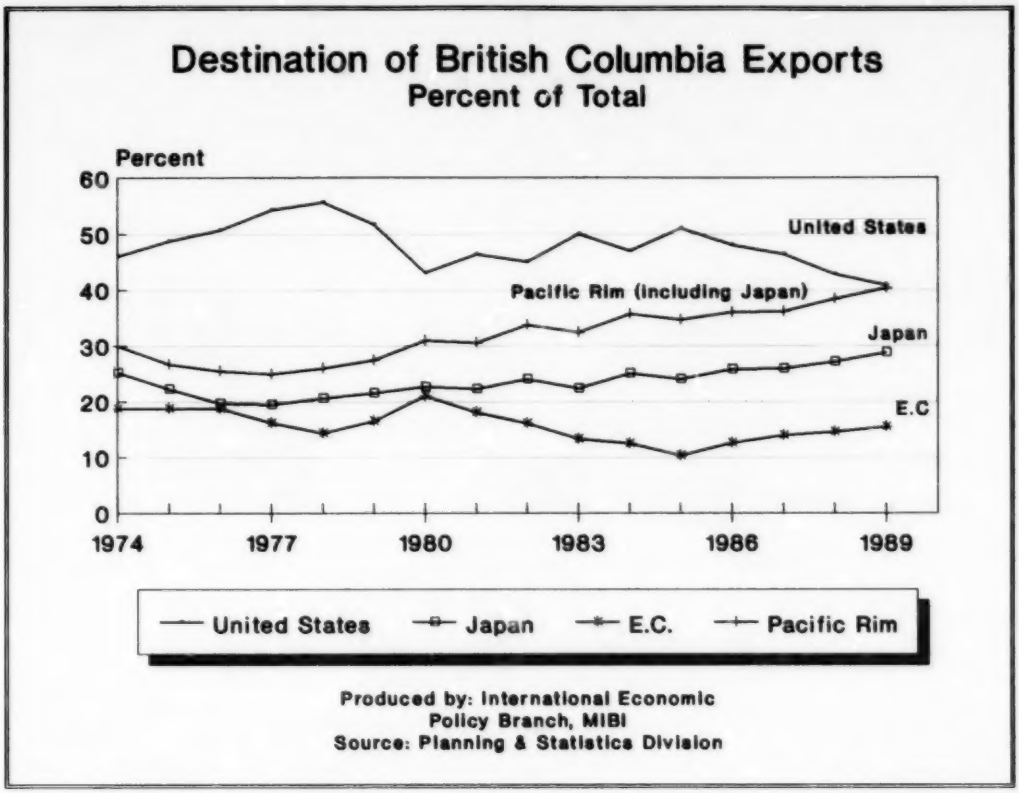


- As we have seen, British Columbia's export profile is markedly different from the country as a whole. British Columbia's contribution to Canada's export profile also varies significantly by market area.

- British Columbia's share of total Canadian exports to the following market areas is:

United States	7.4%
European Community	24.3%
Pacific Rim	44.9%

- Quite clearly, British Columbia continues to dominate Canada's Pacific Rim trade. British Columbia also accounts for a surprisingly large share of Canada's trade with the European Community (the bulk of which is accounted for by British Columbia's pulp and lumber exports).

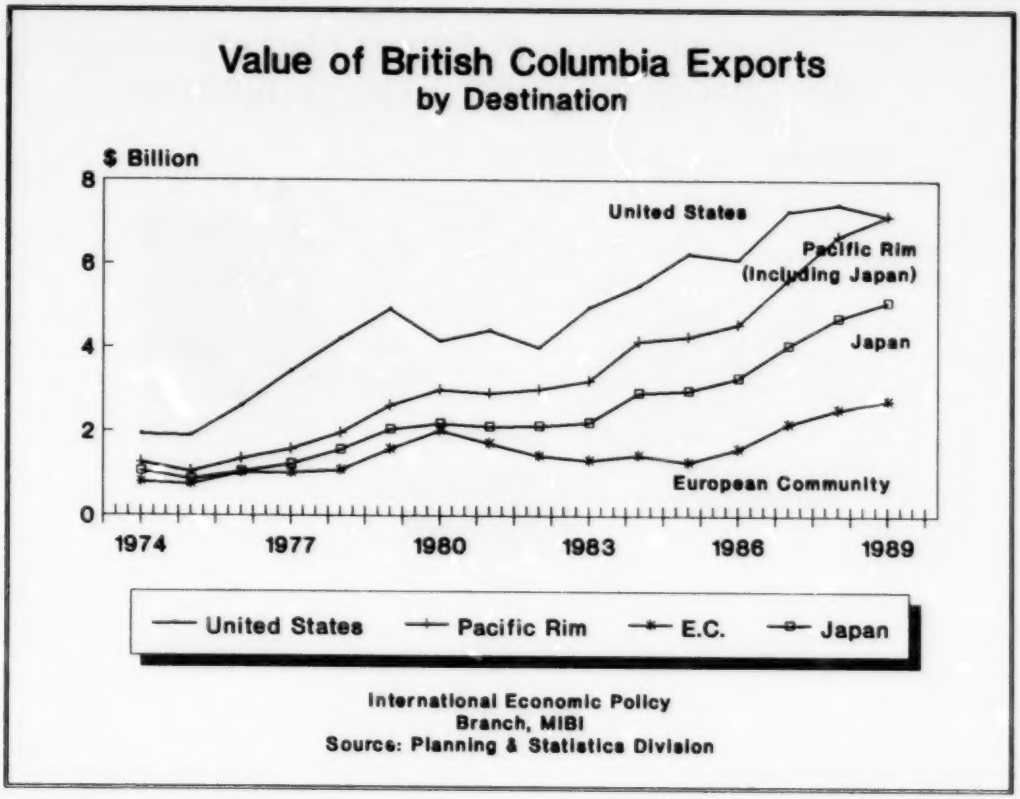


- This chart tracks the relative share of various British Columbia export destinations over time.

- What the chart clearly illustrates is, that despite a number of peaks and valleys along the way, there has been a definite upward trend in the percentage of total British Columbia exports accounted for by Japan and the other Pacific Rim countries and a fairly clear downward trend in the share accounted for by the United States.

- The European Community, on the other hand, has really only just started to recover the share of British Columbia exports that it held in the earlier part of the 1980's.

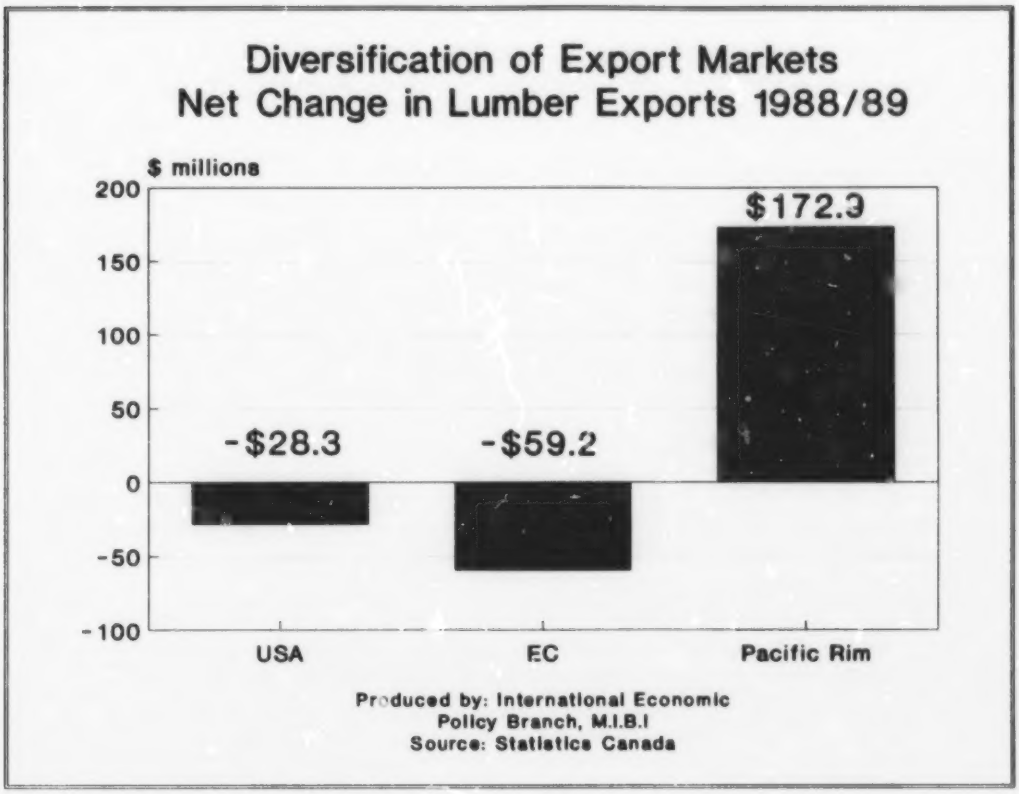
- To gain a more complete picture of the situation, however, this chart must be viewed in conjunction with the absolute dollar figures shown in the following chart.



- This chart, in turn, helps explain some of the peaks and valleys evident in the market shares in the preceding graph.

- What is immediately apparent is that while all markets have shown an absolute increase over time, the rate of increase for Japan and the other Pacific Rim countries has been much greater. Accordingly, they have been accounting for an ever increasing share of total British Columbia exports.

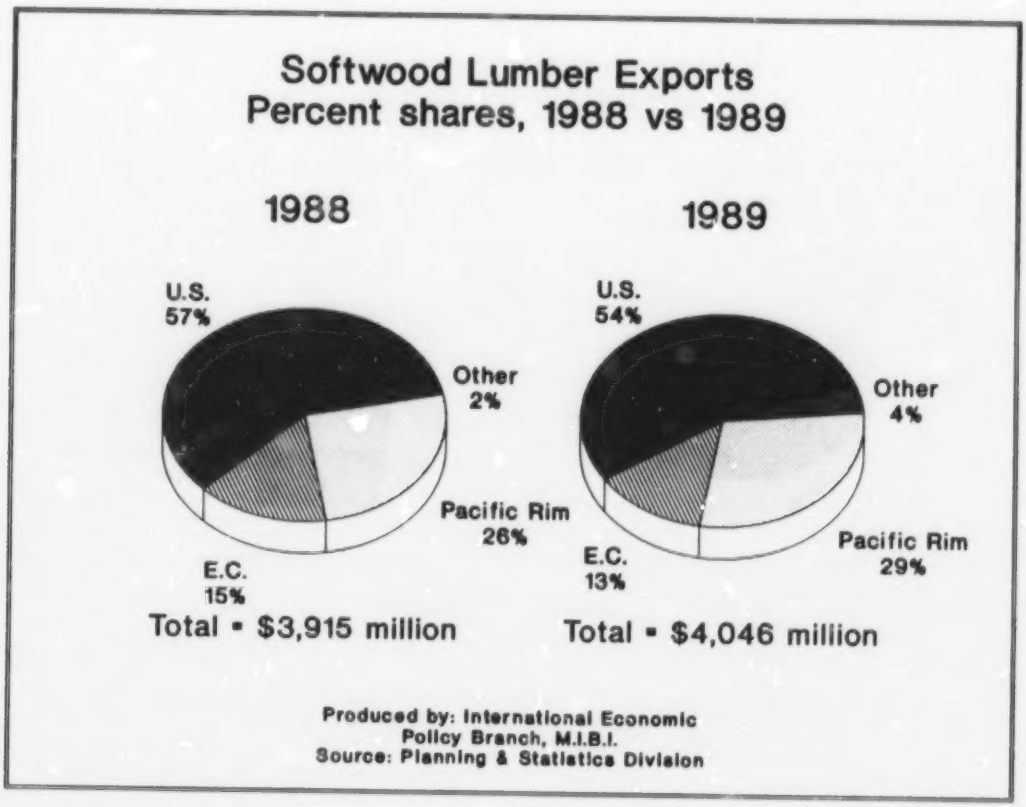
- This graph also helps set in context the apparent slump in Japanese market shares around 1974-1976 which, it will be recalled, was the period immediately following the first oil shock. Not surprisingly, exports to Japan were negatively affected in those years. By 1977, however, the adjustments in Japan were complete and it once again resumed its steady upward trend in purchases from British Columbia.



- One very interesting and recent example of the diversification of British Columbia export markets can be found in the case of softwood lumber exports.

- In 1989, British Columbia softwood lumber exports to the United States and the European Community fell by $28.3 million and $59.2 million, respectively.

- At the same time, British Columbia's exports of softwood lumber to the Pacific Rim (including Japan) increased by $172.9 million. Perhaps, not surprisingly, Japan was the principal Pacific Rim market for this product.

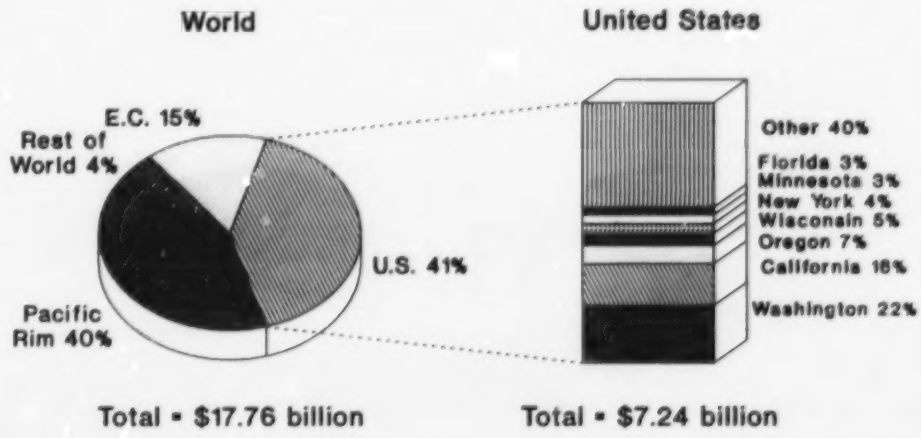


- These two pie charts simply restate the data in the preceding bar chart and show where the shifts in market share have taken place.

- While the U.S. share of British Columbia's total softwood lumber exports has declined from 57% to 54% over the last year, the Pacific Rim share has increased from 26% to 29% over the same period of time.

- While a one year time frame is, clearly, too short a period of time to draw any major conclusions, the general direction of the change in softwood lumber is consistent with the trends evident elsewhere in British Columbia's trading relationships.

British Columbia's Export Destinations 1989

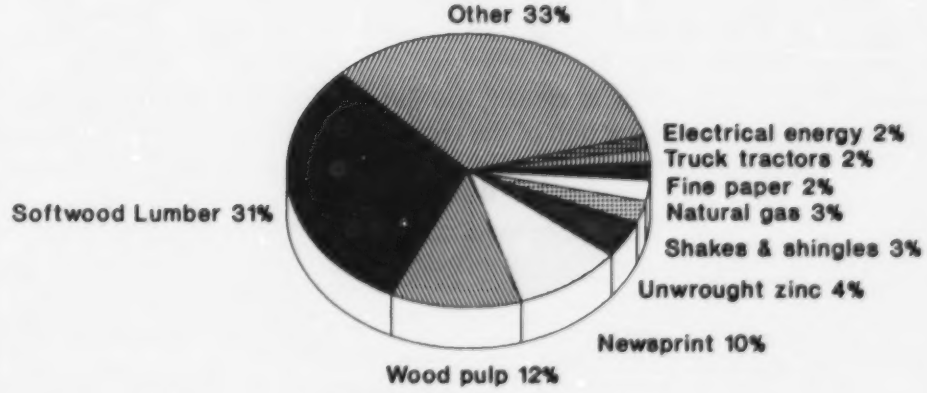


Total = $17.76 billion

Total = $7.24 billion

Produced by: International Economic Policy Branch, MIBI
Source: Planning and Statistics Division

British Columbia Exports to the United States 1989



Total = $7.242 billion

Produced by: International Economic Policy Branch, MIBI
Source: Planning & Statistics Division

- As these three charts illustrate, almost one-half (47%) of British Columbia's total exports to the United States go to five western states: Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, and Idaho.

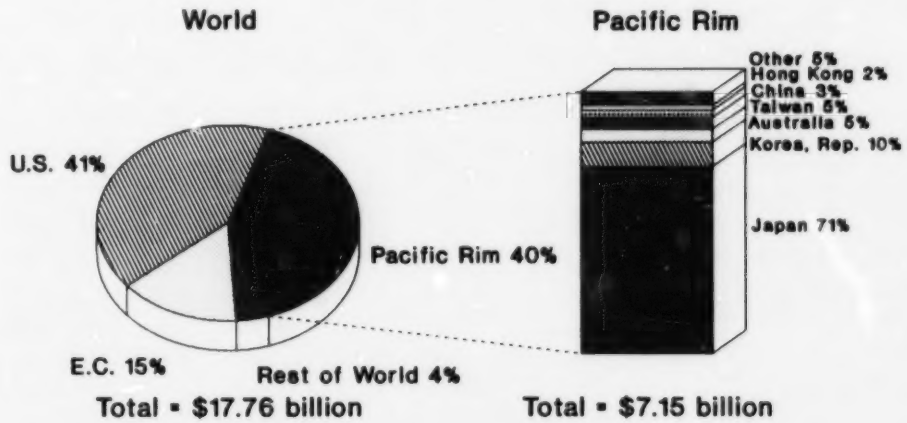
- British Columbia's exports to these states in 1989 amounted to:

Washington	$1.59 billion
Oregon	$516.5 million
California	$1.16 billion
Montana	$76.3 million
Idaho	$80.9 million

- Other significant U.S. export destinations for British Columbia include Wisconsin ($333 million); New York ($277 million); Minnesota ($239 million); and Florida ($213 million).

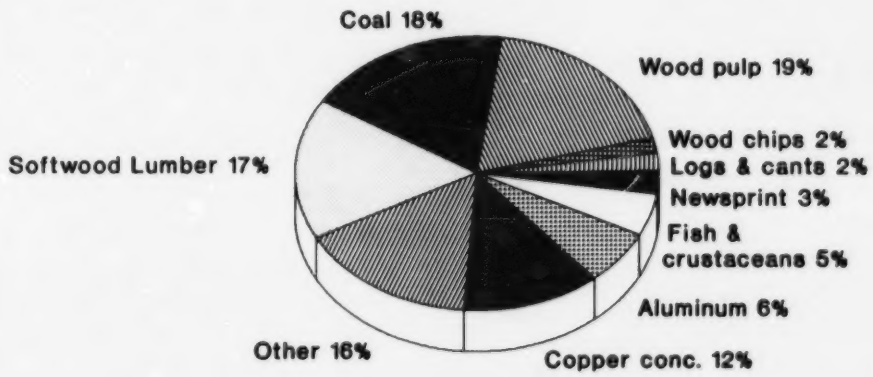
- Major British Columbia exports to the United States include softwood lumber, wood pulp, newsprint, zinc, shakes and shingles, and natural gas.

British Columbia's Export Destinations 1989



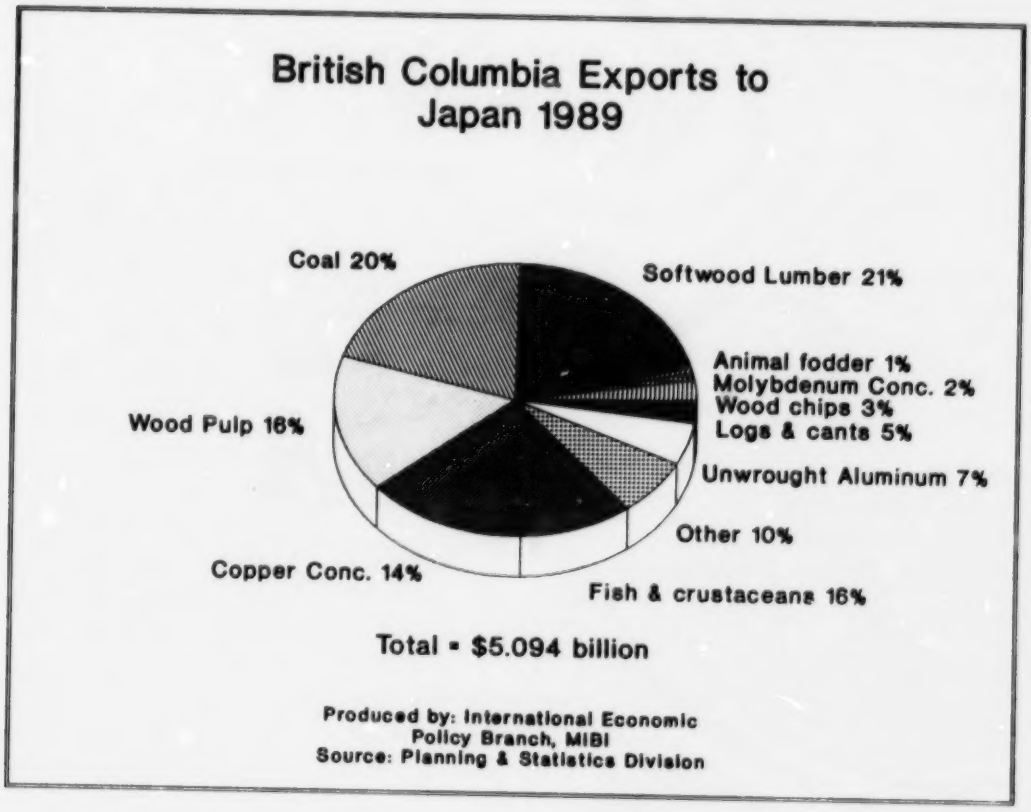
Produced by: International Economic Policy Branch, MIBI
Source: Planning and Statistics Division

British Columbia Exports to the Pacific Rim 1989



Total = $7.155 billion

Produced by: International Economic Policy Branch, MIBI
Source: Planning & Statistics Division

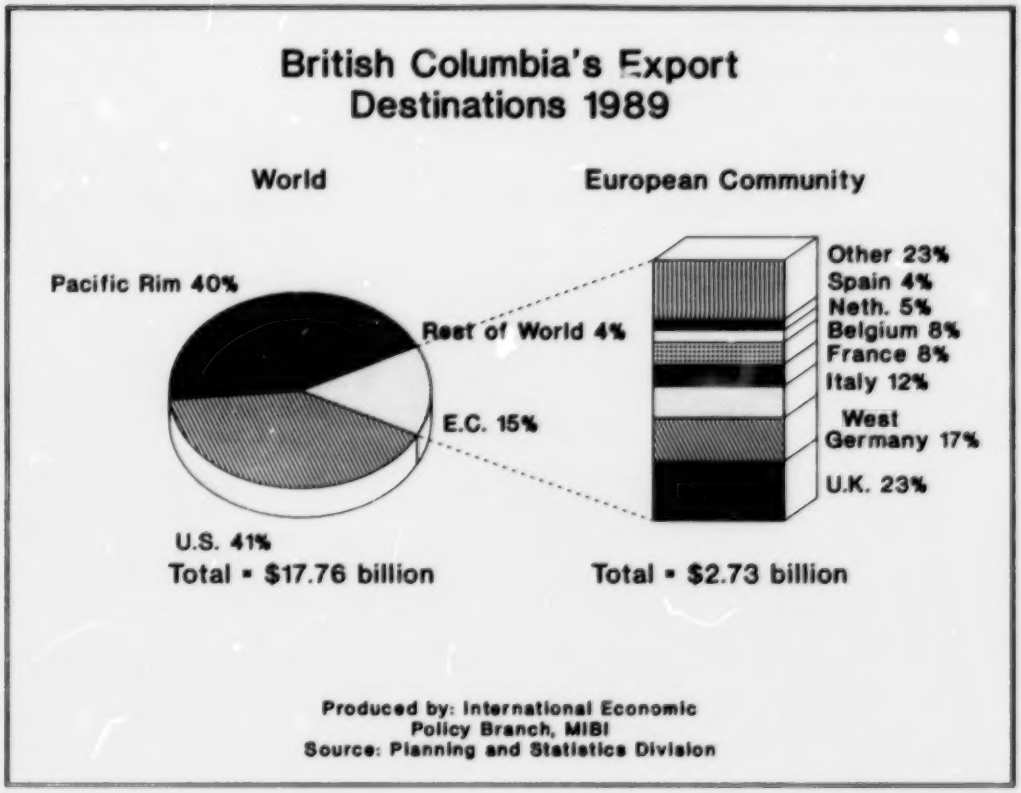


- Within the Pacific Rim, Japan is clearly British Columbia's most important trading partner, taking 71% of the Province's total exports to that region in 1989.

- Other important markets in the Pacific Rim for British Columbia include: Korea (now British Columbia's fourth largest export market overall), Australia, and Taiwan.

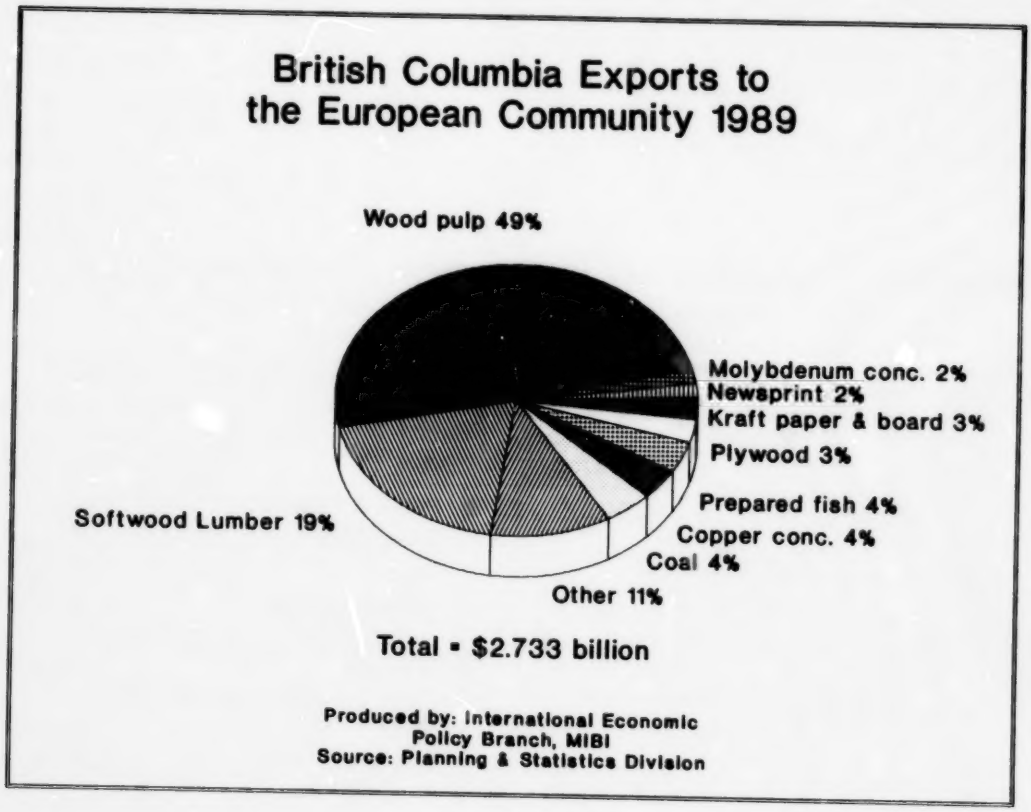
- Generally speaking, British Columbia's export profile to all the Pacific Rim countries is very similar. By and large, it is dominated by natural resource products such as wood pulp, softwood lumber, copper concentrates, aluminum, fish and seafood. In the case of coal, Japan and Korea are, by far, British Columbia's most important Pacific Rim export markets.

- At the present time, Japan alone accounts for almost 29% of British Columbia's total exports. If current trends continue, it is conceivable that Japan could rival the United States as British Columbia's single largest export market by the turn of the century.



- Within the European Community, the United Kingdom has long been British Columbia's most important export market. Over the latter half of the last decade, West Germany and Italy have also emerged as very strong export markets for British Columbia.

- Other significant European Community export markets for British Columbia include France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. With the completion of the European Community's 1992 Initiative, British Columbia exporters should be able to look forward to improved distribution arrangements inside the Community and, hopefully, to an increase in provincial exports.



- British Columbia's exports to the European Community are dominated by natural resource commodities. Foremost amongst these is wood pulp which accounted for almost half (49%) of the Province's total exports to the Community in 1989.

- Although pulp prices remained strong throughout 1989, most analysts expect to see a softening in pulp prices over the next few years as additional new supplies come on-stream. It is expected, therefore, that the importance of wood pulp in British Columbia's overall export profile to the Community will decline in the years ahead.

- Other important British Columbia exports to the European Community include: softwood lumber, coal, copper concentrates, and prepared fish products (primarily canned salmon).

BRITISH COLUMBIA MAJOR EXPORT DESTINATIONS

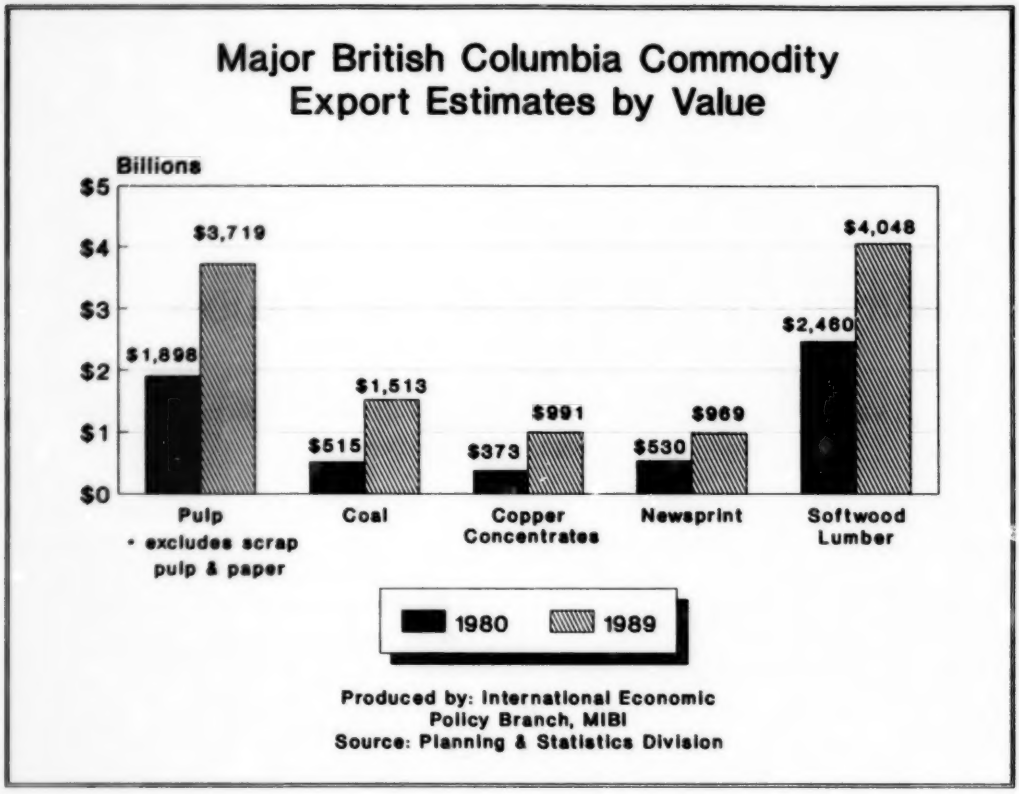
– SIGNIFICANT CHANGES 1988 to 1989 –

Export Destination	Value of BC exports (Millions) 1988	1989	Dollar change (Millions)	Percent change	Contributing Factors	Dollar change (Millions)
United States	$7,442.8	$7,242.3	($200.5)	-2.7%	Paper & Paperboard	($96.1)
					Silver metal	($32.5)
					Trucks	($30.2)
					Unwrought lead	($28.7)
					Machinery	$22.8
					Fresh or Frozen Salmon	$36.2
					Pulp	$48.2
					Unwrought Zinc	$49.6
Japan	$4,706.1	$5,094.0	$387.9	8.2%	Logs, poles, pulpwood	($86.2)
					Coal	($51.2)
					Copper ores & conc.	$51.8
					Pulpwood chips	$74.7
					Pulp	132.3
					Lumber	$189.7
European Community	$2,513.5	$2,732.7	$219.2	8.7%	Lumber	($59.5)
					Whole Salmon	($24.8)
					Newsprint	$23.2
					Copper ores & conc.	$27.4
					Coal	$44.2
					Pulp	$198.3

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORT DESTINATIONS

– SIGNIFICANT CHANGES 1988 to 1989 –

Export Destination	Value of BC exports (Millions) 1988	1989	Dollar change (Millions)	Percent change	Contributing Factors	Dollar change (Millions)
China	$270.4	$217.6	($52.8)	-19.5%	Pulp	($53.6)
					Softwood Lumber	($18.9)
					Rough wood	($11.7)
					Paper & Paperboard	($11.6)
Hong Kong	$146.3	$115.6	($30.7)	-21.0%	Pulp	($11.7)
					Paper & Paperboard	($6.7)
					Unwrought Zinc	($4.5)
					Gold	($3.1)
Taiwan	$344.4	$325.5	($18.9)	-5.5%	Copper ores and conc.	($37.1)
					Unwrought Aluminum	($14.1)
					Cyclic Hydrocarbons	($4.2)
New Zealand	$35.0	$41.8	$6.8	19.4%	Aircraft	$3.7
					Unwrought Zinc	$3.5
					Pulp & Paper Mach.	$3.1
Australia	$320.7	$358.5	$37.8	11.8%	Sodium Hydroxide	$21.7
					Newsprint	$20.6
Italy	$352.6	$420.3	$67.7	19.2%	Wood Pulp	$64.4
West Germany	$491.8	$575.4	$83.6	17.0%	Wood Pulp	$75.7
					Gold & Silver	$18.0
Republic of Korea	$479.9	$682.1	$202.2	42.1%	Copper ores & conc.	$78.4
					Aluminum	$36.0
					Coal	$27.1

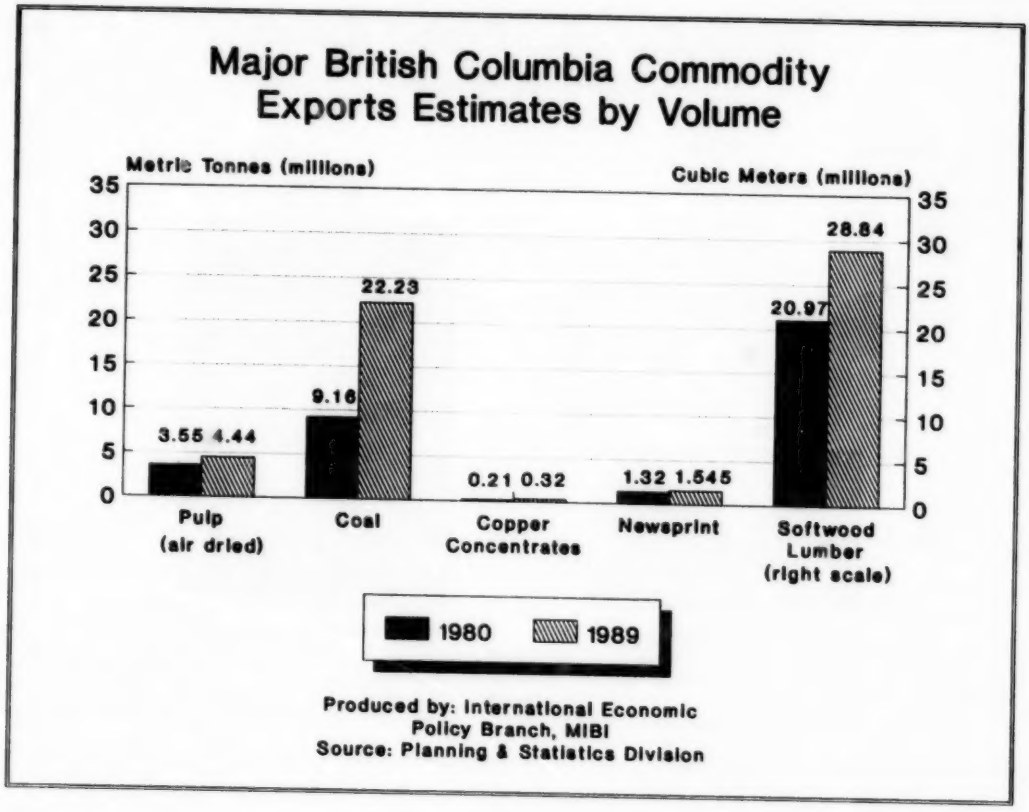


o This chart details the growth in British Columbia's major resource commodity exports over the last decade.

o By value, the nominal average annual growth rates for these major resource commodity exports, over the period 1980-1989, were:

Pulp	7.0%
Coal	11.4%
Copper	10.3%
Newsprint	6.2%
Softwood lumber	5.1%

o It should also be noted that, these five resource commodities, alone, currently account for approximately 65% of British Columbia's total exports worldwide. The resource sector, therefore, continues to play a major role in British Columbia's export performance.

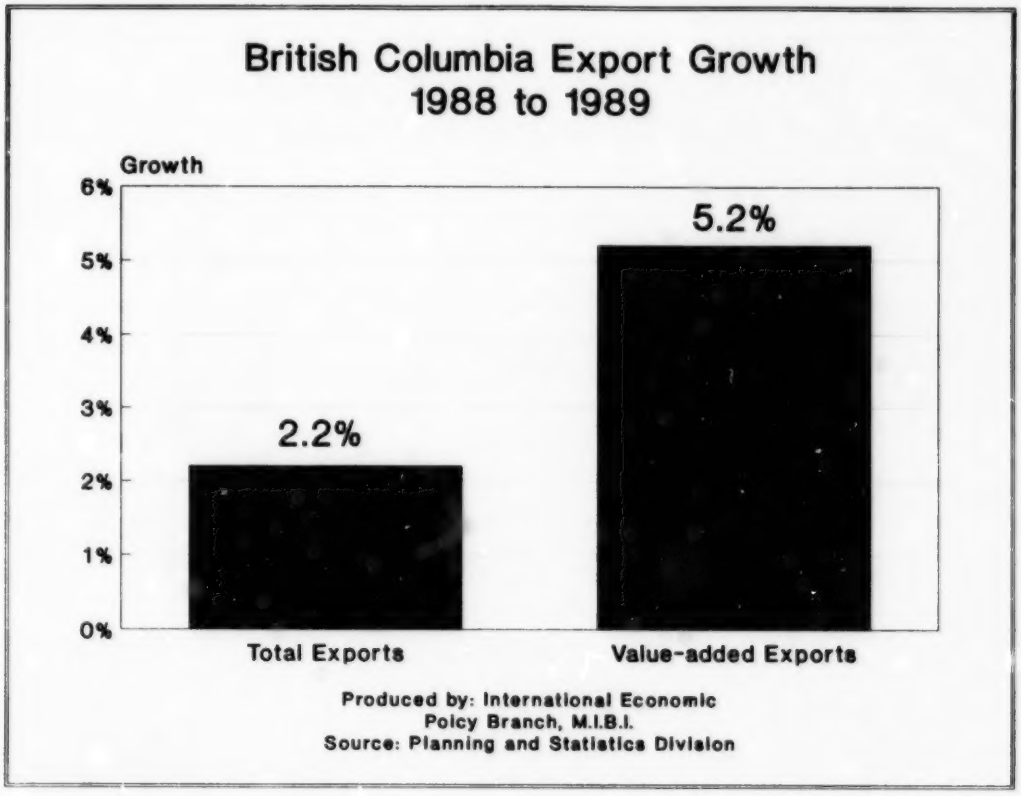


- As a rough approximation of the real rate of export growth in these commodities, one can look to the rate of growth in volume terms.

- In volume terms, the average annual growth rates, for these same commodities, over the period 1980-1989, were:

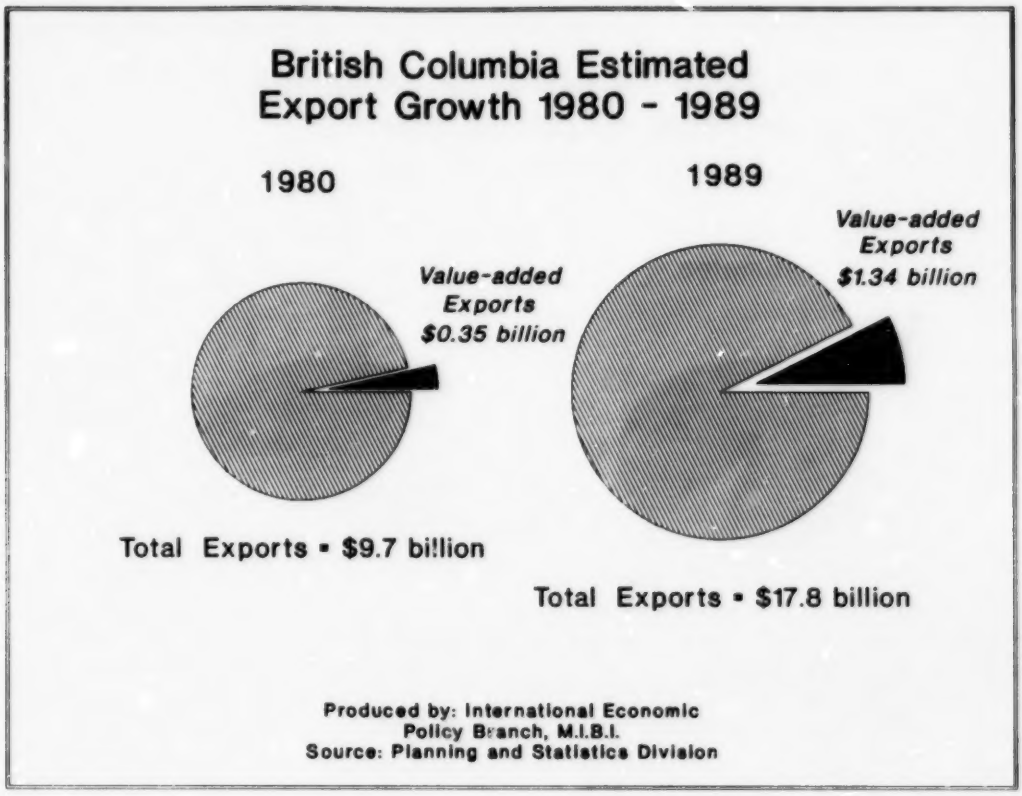
Pulp	2.3%
Coal	9.3%
Copper	4.3%
Newsprint	1.6%
Softwood lumber	3.2%

- Generally speaking, the growth of British Columbia's commodity exports in volume terms has been much lower (anywhere from one-fifth to three-quarters) than the growth in value terms. To a large extent, therefore, British Columbia has benefitted from an increase in the prices received for its natural resources exports (with the notable exception of coal) rather than just an increase in volume.



- It is interesting to note that while the growth in British Columbia's total exports reached only 2.2% in 1989 (over 1988), the growth in higher value-added manufactured exports reached 5.2% in 1989.

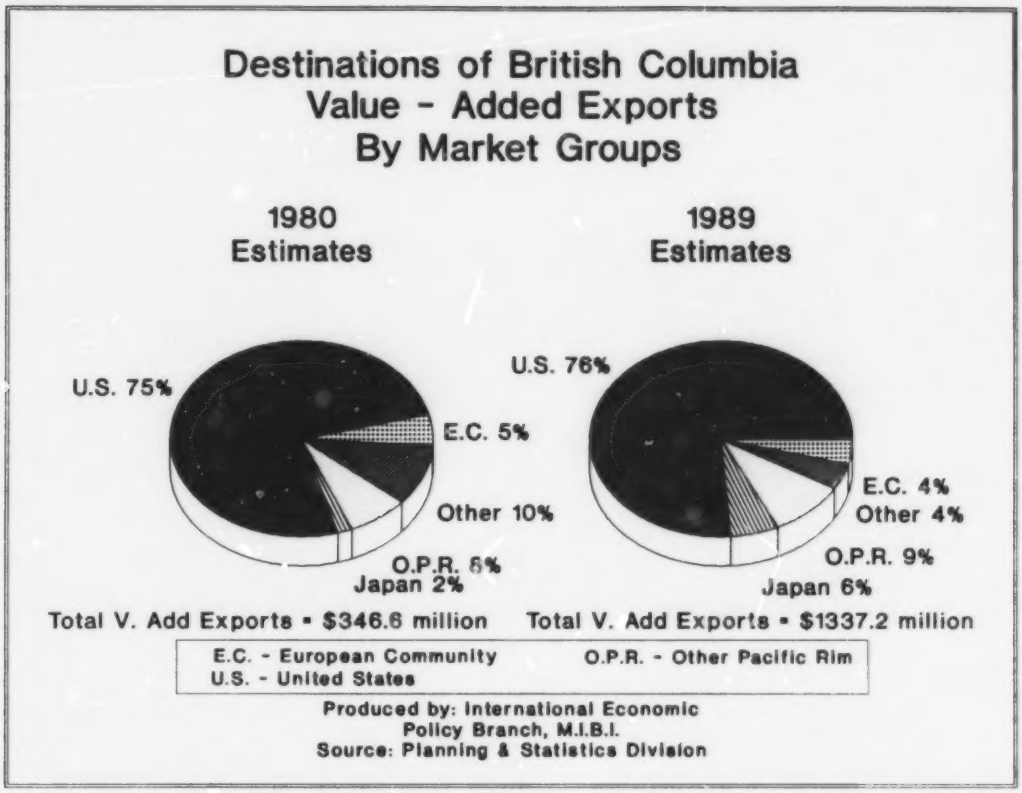
- While natural resource commodities continue to dominate British Columbia's export profile, there has been considerable growth in British Columbia's value-added export segment as well. In 1989, total British Columbia value-added exports equalled approximately $1.3 billion (up from $1.2 billion in 1988) and accounted for 7.5% of total British Columbia exports.



- Over the last decade, British Columbia's total exports have come close to doubling, growing from $9.7 billion in 1980 to $17.8 billion in 1989. This represents an average annual growth rate of about 6.3%.

- By comparison, British Columbia's higher value-added manufactured exports have approximately quadrupled over the same period of time from $347 million to $1.34 billion. This, in turn, represents an annual growth rate of about 14.5%.

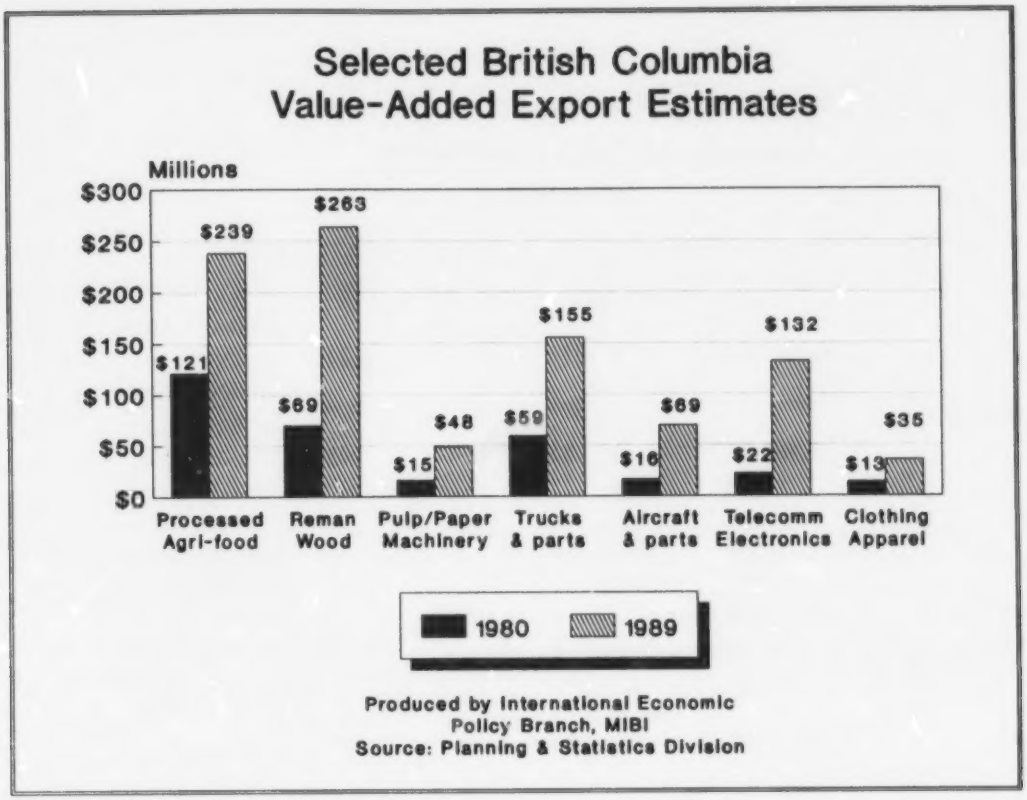
- In all, the percentage of total British Columbia exports accounted for by value-added manufactured exports has risen from 3.6% in 1980 to 7.5% in 1989.



- Unlike British Columbia's well diversified export profile in resource commodities, the Province's value-added manufactured exports go primarily to the U.S. (which accounts for approximately 3/4 of British Columbia's total exports of these goods).

- British Columbia's major value-added export markets in millions of dollars are:

	1989	As % of Total Exports
U.S.	$1,019.5	14.1%
Japan	$79.3	1.6%
Other Pacific Rim	$125.8	6.1%
EC	$54.9	2.0%
Total	$1,337.2	7.5%



o This chart highlights the growth in British Columbia's major value-added sectors.

o The average annual growth rates (in nominal terms) for these sectors are:

Processed agri-food products	7.0%
Remanufactured wood products	14.2%
Pulp and paper machinery	12.0%
Trucks and truck parts	10.1%
Aircraft and aircraft parts	15.7%
Telecommunications and electronics	19.6%
Clothing and apparel	10.0%

Note: remanufactured wood products include mouldings, flooring, door and window frames and furniture, but does not include shakes and shingles or plywood.

SELECTED BRITISH COLUMBIA VALUE-ADDED EXPORTS

1980 & 1989

Sector	1980	1989	EAGR1 1980 to 1989	Major 1989 Destinations	
Remanufactured wood products	$69,481,041	$263,013,321	14.2%	United States Japan United Kingdom	94.3% 2.2% 1.3%
Processed agri-food products	$121,463,653	$238,568,064	7.0%	United Kingdom United States Australia	36.7% 27.1% 16.5%
Truck tractors & parts	$59,058,811	$155,135,516	10.1%	United States Singapore Malaysia	95.0% 2.3% 1.4%
Telecommunication & electronic equip.	$22,069,407	$132,082,759	19.6%	United States Korea, South United Kingdom	65.2% 4.4% 3.5%
Aircraft and parts	$15,970,102	$69,225,182	15.8%	United States Malaysia France	49.4% 24.9% 8.7%
Pulp & paper industry machinery	$15,480,319	$48,238,688	12.0%	United States New Zealand Indonesia	65.7% 6.4% 4.6%
Clothing & apparel	$13,377,129	$34,668,599	10.0%	United States Japan Germany, West	95.1% 2.8% 0.7%

1 Effective Annual Growth Rate

- Of the $238.6 million in exports registered in 1989 under the processed agri-food sector:

	Value	% of Total Agri-Food Exports
Canned salmon	$152.4 million	64%
Beer	$ 16.8 million	7%
Whiskies	$ 9.6 million	4%
Canned asparagus	$ 8.3 million	3.5%
*Flavoured waters (including mineral and aerated)		
Sausages	$ 5.4 million	2.2%

*Unflavoured waters (including mineral and aerated) equalled $1.8 million.

Major Value-added British Columbia Exports to the United States

(CDN $ Millions)

Product	1988	1989	% change 1989/1988
Truck tractors	$153.2	$116.3	-24.1%
Furniture and parts	$29.0	$34.0	17.2%
Automatic data processing mach.	$32.9	$32.7	-0.6%
Aircraft & helicopter parts	$18.5	$31.6	70.8%
Parts of lifting /hoisting mach.	$14.5	$30.9	113.1%
Builders joinery	$29.6	$30.6	3.4%
Pulp making machinery	$21.4	$28.5	33.2%
Nails and staples	$23.6	$27.7	17.4%
Total	$990.2	$1,019.5	3.0%

- In 1989, British Columbia value-added exports to the United States exceeded $1 billion for the first time (an increase of 3% over the level reached in 1988).

- Value-added exports now account for 14% of total British Columbia exports to the United States (up slightly over the 13% share they held in 1988). Once again, the prospects for future growth in this area look particularly encouraging because of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement.

- By product, the most important value-added British Columbia exports to the United States include: truck tractors (such as those used in the logging and mining industries), furniture and parts, automatic data processing machinery and equipment (including computers), and aircraft and helicopter parts.

Major Value-added British Columbia Exports to Japan

(CDN $ Millions)

Product	1988	1989	% change 1989/1988
Prefabricated buildings	$12.0	$24.5	104.2%
Motor vehicle parts	$13.2	$20.7	56.8%
Yachts, Kayaks and canoes	$1.2	$2.6	116.7%
Builders Joinery	$6.7	$2.3	-65.7%
Unspecified General Machinery	$2.2	$2.1	-4.5%
Pulp making Machinery	$2.3	$2.1	-8.7%
Automatic Data processing mach.	$2.9	$1.4	-51.7%
Total	$69.6	$79.3	13.9%

- Although natural resources continue to dominate British Columbia-Japan trade relations, there has been very encouraging growth in recent years in the export of value-added British Columbia products to Japan. Value-added manufactured exports now account for 1.6% of total British Columbia exports to Japan.

- In 1989, British Columbia value-added exports to Japan grew by 13.9% to $79.3 million. This firmly establishes Japan as British Columbia's second largest value-added export market after the United States.

- Significant year-on-year increases were recorded for pre-fabricated buildings (including log homes), motor vehicle parts (primarily aluminum wheel rims), and yachts, kayaks, and canoes.

Major Value-added British Columbia Exports to other Pacific Rim Destinations

(CDN $ Millions)

Product	1988	1989	% change 1989/1988	Major Markets
Aircraft and Helicopters	$0.0	$20.9	NA	Malaysia, N.Z., Taiwan
Automatic data processing mach.	$2.6	$11.5	342.3%	Korea, P.R.C., H.K.
Electric generating equip.	$4.6	$7.8	69.6%	Australia & Philippines
Pulp making equipment	$1.7	$6.7	294.1%	N.Z., Indonesia, Australia
Automobiles	$9.8	$5.5	-43.9%	Taiwan, N.Z., Australia
Trucks	$6.1	$5.4	-11.5%	Singapore, Malaysia, Australia
Telecomm transmission equip & pts	$2.6	$5.4	107.7%	P.R.C., H.K., N.Z.
Total	$98.5	$125.8	27.7%	Australia, Malaysia, Taiwan

- The growth of British Columbia's value-added exports to the other countries of the Pacific Rim has also been quite spectacular. In fact, value-added manufactured products now account for 6.1% of total British Columbia exports to these markets.

- In 1989, British Columbia exports of value-added products to these markets increased by 27.7% to $125.8 million. Particularly noteworthy has been the progress made by British Columbia value-added exports to Australia (now British Columbia's third largest value-added market after the U.S. and Japan) and Malaysia.

- With the continued development and industrialization of the countries of the Pacific Rim, British Columbia can look forward to further growth in its value-added exports to these markets.

Major Value-added British Columbia Exports to the European Community

(CDN $ Millions)

Product	1988	1989	% change 1989/1988	Major Markets
Automatic Data Processing mach.	$2.3	$5.2	126.1%	U.K., Italy, W.Germany
Aircraft and Helicopters	$4.9	$4.5	-8.2%	France, U.K., Italy
Parts of Aircraft & Helicopters	$1.3	$3.8	192.3%	France, U.K., W.Germany
Spectacles, goggles and the like	$2.3	$3.1	34.8%	U.K., France, W.Germany
Lifting, hoisting equip. & parts	$1.1	$2.8	154.5%	Belgium, Italy, U.K.
Unspecified general machinery	$1.6	$2.6	62.5%	Belgium, W.Germany, Neth.
Telecomm transmission equip & pts	$0.6	$1.8	200.0%	U.K., Italy, W.Germany
Pulp making machinery	$1.9	$1.5	-21.1%	Italy, U.K., W.Germany
Total	$40.7	$54.9	34.9%	U.K., France, W.Germany

- British Columbia's export profile to the European Community is largely dominated by natural resource products (particularly wood pulp). There has, however, been encouraging growth in the export of automatic data processing machinery and equipment (including computers), aircraft and helicopter parts, lifting and hoisting equipment, and telecommunications equipment. In fact, the rate of growth in British Columbia value-added exports to the European Community in 1989 was the highest of any British Columbia export market.

- At the present time, value-added manufactured products account for 2.0% of total British Columbia exports to the European Community.

- Within the European Community, British Columbia's most important value-added export markets include the United Kingdom (which accounts for 52% of total British Columbia value-added exports to the Community), France (25%), and West Germany (21%).

APPENDIX

A. 1989 British Columbia Export Destinations By Country.

B. 1989 Top Ten British Columbia Export Destinations:

1. United States
2. Japan
3. United Kingdom
4. Republic of Korea
5. West Germany
6. Italy
7. Australia
8. Taiwan
9. France
10. Belgium

1989 British Columbia Export Destinations by Country

May 23, 1990

- Preliminary Data -

1	United States	$7,242,271,058	53	Norway	$3,726,864	105	Zaire	$143,388
2	Japan	$5,093,977,120	54	Ghana	$3,409,247	106	Greenland	$132,065
3	United Kingdom	$788,234,595	55	Senegal	$3,283,825	107	Surinam	$112,680
4	Korea, Rep. of	$682,068,216	56	Egypt	$3,268,471	108	Bahrain	$109,266
5	Germany, West	$575,373,986	57	Turkey	$3,056,657	109	Bolivia	$103,019
6	Italy	$420,334,137	58	Trinidad-Tobago	$2,974,657	110	Syrian Arab. Rep.	$101,143
7	Australia	$358,530,176	59	United Arab Emir.	$2,639,859	111	Antigua-Barbuda	$90,846
8	Taiwan	$325,511,441	60	Iran, Isla. Rep.	$2,461,875	112	Pitcairn Island	$80,499
9	France	$289,221,625	61	Poland	$1,725,524	113	Mali	$74,890
10	Belgium	$283,398,264	62	Iraq	$1,679,182	114	Morocco	$74,745
11	China, P. Rep.	$217,621,979	63	Sri Lanka	$1,654,251	115	Cyprus	$71,747
12	Netherlands	$162,725,712	64	Jamaica	$1,501,334	116	Liberia	$70,139
13	Spain	$137,849,192	65	Bangladesh	$1,478,901	117	Jordan	$68,674
14	Hong Kong	$115,602,483	66	Kuwait	$1,397,506	118	Macau	$65,876
15	Indonesia	$93,380,645	67	Dominica	$1,311,489	119	Zimbabwe	$64,448
16	Algeria	$90,746,120	68	Nicaragua	$1,126,535	120	Montserrat	$58,256
17	Thailand	$73,224,666	69	Uruguay	$1,035,434	121	St. Vincent Gren.	$53,893
18	Brazil	$64,071,525	70	Germany, East	$991,832	122	Bahamas	$53,715
19	Philippines	$62,417,933	71	Panama	$832,809	123	Cote-d'Ivoire	$52,830
20	Malaysia	$57,099,485	72	Iceland	$823,584	124	Brunei Darussalam	$52,744
21	India	$43,405,236	73	Cameroon	$798,209	125	American Samoa	$46,279
22	Switzerland	$43,140,903	74	Korea, North	$792,208	126	Angola	$41,664
23	New Zealand	$41,842,213	75	Guyana	$786,894	127	Haiti	$35,958
24	Singapore	$32,836,656	76	Czechoslovakia	$722,666	128	Qatar	$35,375
25	Chile	$32,251,250	77	Sudan	$714,978	129	Grenada	$32,595
26	Mexico	$32,189,772	78	Dominican Rep.	$656,643	130	Mozambique	$30,516
27	Austria	$31,227,449	79	Nigeria	$628,572	131	Nepal	$27,217
28	Venezuela	$29,901,521	80	Tanzania, Un. Rep	$609,497	132	Saint Lucia	$25,035
29	Sweden	$25,448,561	81	Honduras	$569,210	133	Belize	$24,358
30	Denmark	$24,478,559	82	Luxembourg	$563,617	134	Botswana	$21,420
31	Pakistan	$23,045,862	83	Neth. Antilles	$531,486	135	Zambia	$21,230
32	Saudi Arabia	$21,786,582	84	Oman	$466,012	136	Burundi	$21,014
33	USSR	$21,553,106	85	Bulgaria	$452,641	137	Mauritius	$19,900
34	Ireland	$21,324,612	86	Fiji	$429,998	138	Hungary	$17,094
35	Portugal	$15,210,253	87	Bermuda	$423,598	139	Turks & Caicos	$15,083
36	Fr.So.Antarc.Tr.	$14,100,337	88	Guam	$405,560	140	Togo	$14,566
37	Greece	$13,941,054	89	Guinea	$383,238	141	Chad	$12,652
38	Puerto Rico	$13,478,980	90	Fr. Polynesia	$380,836	142	Niger	$11,091
39	Israel	$10,090,204	91	Gabon	$365,645	143	St Pierre-Miq.	$10,060
40	Colombia	$9,634,390	92	Albania	$352,669	144	Martinique	$9,568
41	Ecuador	$8,407,102	93	Vietnam	$341,380	145	Br. Virgin Is.	$6,000
42	South Africa	$7,483,453	94	New Caledonia	$327,153	146	Western Sahara	$5,707
43	Guatemala	$7,121,197	95	U.S. Virgin Is.	$315,115	147	Tokelau	$4,819
44	Papua, N.G.	$6,315,398	96	Libyan Arab. Jam.	$308,763	148	Cook Islands	$4,454
45	Cuba	$6,200,953	97	Barbados	$268,026	149	Norfolk Island	$3,900
46	Costa Rica	$5,509,009	98	Somalia	$255,598	150	Sao Tome Prn.	$3,743
47	Yugoslavia	$5,496,787	99	Cayman Islands	$201,554	151	Anguilla	$3,743
48	Finland	$5,389,415	100	Ethiopia	$200,708	152	Uganda	$2,976
49	Argentina	$5,215,120	101	Kenya	$190,490	153	Burma	$2,182
50	El Salvador	$4,979,080	102	Guinea-Bissau	$176,629	154	Rwanda	$1,594
51	Tunisia	$4,864,640	103	Western Samoa	$173,254			
52	Peru	$3,837,440	104	Madagascar	$168,763		TOTAL	$17,761,855,554

Source: Planning and Statistics Division

International Economic Policy Branch
Ministry of International Business and Immigration

UNITED STATES

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Softwood lumber	2,249.1	2,221.7	-1.3
2. Wood pulp	778.7	845.5	+8.6
3. Newprint	693.7	700.1	+1.0
4. Zinc (unwrought)	271.8	321.4	+18.2
5. Builders' joinery	205.75	218.3	+6.1
6. Petroleum products	196.4	199.9	+1.8
7. Wood moldings	201.5	172.5	-14.4
8. Fish & crustaceans	139.2	165.8	+19.1
9. Uncoated paper & paperbr.	255.0	146.2	-42.7
10. Truck tractors	153.2	116.3	-24.1
Other	2,298.5	2,134.6	-7.1
TOTAL (All Commodities)	7,442.8	7,242.3	-2.7

CANADA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Automobiles	17, 84.3	15,912.6	-6.9
2. Auto parts	7,079.3	6,899.8	-2.5
3. Trucks	6,353.1	6,586.9	+3.7
4. Petroleum products	5,154.2	5,958.0	+15.6
5. Newsprint	5,206.8	4,803.2	-7.8
6. Natural gas	3,599.6	3,478.2	-3.4
7. Softwood lumber	3,421.2	3,359.5	-2.0
8. Wood pulp	3,010.7	3,164.4	+5.1
9. Aluminum (unwrought)	2,164.0	1,860.4	-14.0
10. Internal combust.engines	1,654.0	1,696.1	+2.6
Other	43,491.8	44,210.8	+1.7
TOTAL (All Commodities)	98,218.8	97,930.0	-0.3

Produced by: International Economic Policy Branch
Source: Planning and Statistics Division and Statistics Canada

JAPAN

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Softwood lumber	858.7	1,048.3	+22.1
2. Coal	1,086.5	1,035.2	-4.7
3. Wood pulp	694.0	828.7	+19.4
4. Copper ores & concentr.	673.7	727.0	+7.9
5. Fish & crustaceans	326.3	345.8	+6.0
6. Aluminum (unwrought)	232.5	257.6	+10.8
7. Logs, cants	221.0	133.9	-39.4
8. Fuel wood	53.7	126.8	+136.2
9. Molybdenum ores&concentr.	34.9	38.6	+10.6
10. Fddr. roots, hay, etc.	33.5	32.7	-2.4
Other	489.1	517.9	+5.7
TOTAL (All Commodities)	4,706.1	5,094.0	+8.2%

CANADA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Coal	1,412.6	1,423.5	+0.8
2. Softwood lumber	859.8	1,051.0	+22.2
3. Wood pulp	943.4	1,036.6	+9.9
4. Copper ores & concentr.	680.5	737.9	+8.4
5. Rape or colza seeds	548.3	541.3	-1.3
6. Fish & crustaceans	584.4	484.6	-17.1
7. Wheat	284.1	328.6	+15.7
8. Gold	554.9	317.0	-42.9
9. Aluminum (unwrought)	304.2	315.9	+3.8
10. Pork meat	136.7	149.4	+9.3
Other	2,377.4	2,363.8	-0.6
TOTAL (All Commodities)	8,686.3	8,749.6	+0.7

Produced by: International Economic Policy Branch

Source: Planning and Statistics Division and Statistics Canada

UNITED KINGDOM

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Softwood lumber	367.9	328.6	-10.6
2. Prepared/preserved fish	62.0	84.1	+35.6
3. Paper and paperboard	57.4	72.2	+25.8
4. Plywood	58.5	53.7	-8.2
5. Coal	14.8	35.8	+141.9
6. Zinc (unwrought)	33.1	24.2	-26.9
7. Lead (unwrought)	25.5	11.2	-56.1
8. Fish, frozen	5.0	5.2	+4.0
9. Molybdenum ores/concentr.	3.8	3.4	-10.5
10. Apples, fresh	4.7	3.0	-36.2
Other	172.1	166.8	-3.1
TOTAL (All Commodities)	804.8	788.2	-2.1%

CANADA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Softwood lumber	489.4	470.1	-5.0
2. Paper & paperboard	323.2	364.3	+12.7
3. Wood pulp	282.6	288.7	+2.2
4. Copper, refined & alloys	114.5	231.4	+102.1
5. Nickel mattes	224.3	184.7	-17.7
6. Iron ores & concentrates	160.9	144.2	-10.4
7. Gold/silver ores&concen.	135.5	114.4	-15.6
8. Prepared/preserved fish	62.9	84.6	+34.5
9. Turbo-jets/other gas tur.	47.8	80.9	+69.2
10. Gold	34.4	76.3	+121.8
Other	1,589.4	1,383.2	-13.0
TOTAL (All Commodities)	3,464.9	3,422.8	-1.2%

Produced by: International Economic Policy Branch

Source: Planning and Statistics Division and Statistics Canada

KOREA

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Coal	170.0	197.0	15.9
2. Wood pulp	117.4	145.7	24.1
3. Aluminum (unwrought)	74.8	109.8	46.8
4. Copper ores & concentr.	11.2	80.2	616.1
5. Paper & paperboard	9.4	27.5	192.6
6. Softwood lumber	5.0	14.6	192.0
7. Petroleum oils	1.7	12.6	641.2
8. Raw hides & skins	4.9	11.2	128.6
9. Acylic alcohols	6.1	10.1	65.6
10. Flat rolled prdcts.-iron	0	7.9	---
Other	79.3	65.4	-17.5
TOTAL (All Commodities)	480.0	682.1	42.1%

CANADA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Coal	240.6	274.0	13.9
2. Wood pulp	142.0	180.4	27.0
3. Organic chemicals	140.4	157.4	12.1
4. Aluminum (unwrought)	93.3	118.3	26.8
5. Flat rolled prdcts.-iron	0	94.5	---
6. Copper ores & concentr.	15.1	89.1	490.1
7. Zinc ores & concentrates	49.9	64.5	29.3
8. Fertilizers	55.6	50.0	-10.1
9. Raw hides & skins	42.3	49.5	17.0
10. Plastics	20.6	35.4	71.8
Other	393.0	479.3	21.9
TOTAL (All Commodities)	1,192.8	1,592,3	33.5%

Produced by: International Economic Policy Branch

Source: Planning and Statistics Division and Statistics Canada

GERMANY

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Wood pulp	381.3	457.0	+19.9
2. Softwood lumber	51.0	41.0	-19.5
3. Prec. mtl. ores & concs.	6.7	24.7	+267.6
4. Copper ores & concentr.	8.5	10.0	+17.3
5. Plywood	9.9	7.9	-20.5
6. Asbestos	4.2	7.0	+65.3
7. Molybdenum ores&concentr.	3.5	6.3	+80.1
8. Fish & crustaceans	4.9	3.4	-32.1
9. Builders' joinery	1.9	2.0	+9.1
10. Furnitures	0.3	1.5	+473.1
Other	19.6	14.6	-25.5
TOTAL (All Commodities)	491.8	575.4	+17.0

CANADA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Wood pulp	533.0	622.6	+16.8
2. Iron ores & concentrates	69.4	93.9	+35.3
3. Newsprint	86.1	69.9	-19.0
4. Zinc ores & concentrates	39.1	66.9	+71.3
5. Aircraft parts	61.9	62.0	+0.1
6. Softwood lumber	51.4	41.7	-24.3
7. Refined copper&cop.alloys	32.3	47.8	+47.8
8. Turbo jets and other	22.1	38.6	+74.5
9. Auto parts	26.9	37.4	+39.3
10. Slag sand	43.1	34.9	-18.9
Other	728.0	684.5	-6.0
TOTAL (All Commodities)	1,693.2	1,800.1	+6.3

Produced by: International Economic Policy Branch
Source: Planning and Statistics Division and Statistics Canada

ITALY

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Wood pulp	288.7	353.1	+22.3
2. Softwood lumber	31.4	39.1	+24.8
3. Fish, frozen	14.8	8.3	-43.9
4. Paper & paperboard	3.8	4.0	+5.3
5. Plywood	4.1	3.4	-17.1
6. Prepared/preserved fish	2.8	2.9	+3.6
7. Asbestos	1.0	2.9	+190.0
8. Auto. data proc. machines	0.0	1.1	---
9. Enzymes	0.2	0.5	+150.0
10. Pulp-making machinery	0.0	0.4	---
Other	5.8	4.5	+22.4
TOTAL (All Commodities)	352.6	420.3	+19.2%

CANADA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Wood pulp	339.9	410.6	+20.8
2. Wheat	82.3	76.3	-7.3
3. Iron ores & concentrates	51.8	45.5	-12.2
4. Softwood lumber	31.5	40.8	+15.2
5. Refined copper(unwrought)	20.4	43.6	+113.7
6. Asbestos	22.9	31.8	+38.9
7. Zinc ores & concentrates	23.2	30.5	+31.5
8. Aircraft	15.1	28.8	+90.7
9. Turbo jets/other gas tur.	19.8	24.6	+24.2
10. Flat-rolled prod. of iron	20.3	21.9	+7.9
Other	373.7	344.4	-7.8
TOTAL (All Commodities)	1,000.9	1,098.8	+9.8%

Produced by: International Economic Policy Branch

Source: Planning and Statistics Division and Statistics Canada

AUSTRALIA

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Softwood lumber	101.7	94.7	-6.8
2. Newsprint	59.2	79.8	+34.7
3. Wood pulp	71.4	74.0	+3.7
4. Prepared/preserved fish	24.5	29.9	+21.7
5. Sodium hydroxides	---	21.7	-1.1
6. Sulphur of all kinds	7.6	7.5	-1.1
7. Coal	---	7.3	---
8. Elec. generating sets	4.6	5.9	+29.5
9. Prepared vegetables	3.4	5.9	+71.9
10. Fruits & nuts	2.0	3.7	+88.2
Other	45.8	28.2	-38.3
TOTAL (All Commodities)	320.1	358.5	+12.0

CANADA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Newsprint	73.4	107.5	+44.5
2. Softwood lumber	102.2	95.9	-6.0
3. Wood pulp	74.4	78.6	+5.6
4. Sulphur of all kinds	62.3	57.1	-8.3
5. Aircraft parts	7.4	47.8	+546.2
6. Auto parts	27.1	34.9	+28.7
7. Potassic fertilizers	28.5	34.8	+22.1
8. Platinum	0.0	30.9	---
9. Flat-rolled iron	0.5	29.9	---
10. Prepared/preserved fish	24.8	29.9	+20.3
Other	440.0	483.3	+9.9
TOTAL (All Commodities)	841.4	1,030.5	+22.5

Produced by: International Economic Policy Branch

Source: Planning and Statistics Division and Statistics Canada

TAIWAN

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Wood pulp	77.7	75.6	-2.7
2. Coal	55.3	66.4	20.0
3. Newsprint	27.6	34.8	26.1
4. Aluminum (unwrought)	45.5	31.5	-30.8
5. Zinc (unwrought)	17.5	18.4	5.1
6. Organic chemicals	4.2	13.3	216.7
7. Sulphur	5.5	12.8	132.7
8. Softwood lumber	8.9	11.5	29.2
9. Raw hides & skins	5.9	7.8	32.2
10. Copper ores & concentr.	44.4	7.3	-83.6
Other	51.9	46.0	-11.4
TOTAL (All Commodities)	344.4	325.5	-5.5%

CANADA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Wood Pulp	96.0	89.5	-6.8
2. Organic chemicals	98.2	73.2	-25.5
3. Coal	55.3	66.4	20.1
4. Raw hides & skin	90.2	61.7	31.6
5. Motor vehicles	47.1	56.5	20.0
6. Flat rolled prdcts.-iron	0.1	46.6	46,500.0
7. Aluminum (unwrought)	49.1	39.0	-20.6
8. Newsprint	28.1	38.1	35.6
9. Elctrcl. mach/equip/parts	21.4	30.0	40.2
10. Wheat	20.3	26.9	32.5
Other	462.1	354.5	-23.3
TOTAL (All Commodities)	967.9	882.4	-8.8%

Produced by: International Economic Policy Branch

Source: Planning and Statistics Division and Statistics Canada

FRANCE

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Wood pulp	162.1	177.7	+9.7
2. Softwood lumber	44.8	32.9	-26.6
3. Coal	19.6	31.1	+58.2
4. Fish & crustaceans	23.3	13.6	-41.6
5. Asbestos	5.6	7.7	+36.9
6. Aircraft & parts	0.6	6.0	+886.9
7. Plywood	3.5	4.6	+32.1
8. Builders' joinery	0.5	0.5	-4.1
9. Non-elec. machinery parts	0.1	0.5	+666.7
10. Spectacles, goggles, etc.	0.6	0.4	-21.4
Other	7.7	14.2	+82.3
TOTAL (All Commodities)	268.40	289.2	+7.8

CANADA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Wood pulp	199.7	225.2	+12.8
2. Turbo jets & other	79.0	94.0	+19.0
3. Aircraft parts	6.2	78.0	+1,158.1
4. Aluminum (unwrought)	20.0	72.8	+263.8
5. Slag sand	52.7	64.0	+21.6
6. Fish & crustaceans	73.7	56.8	-22.9
7. Iron ores & concentrates	58.3	52.9	-9.3
8. Uranium	118.18	50.2	-57.6
9. Softwood lumber	55.2	45.9	-16.8
10. Zinc ores & concentrates	24.11	33.5	++38.7
Other	477.66	487.6	+2.08
TOTAL (All Commodities)	1,179.9	1,266.99	+7.38

Produced by: International Economic Policy Branch

Source: Planning and Statistics Division and Statistics Canada

BELGIUM

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Pulp	97.6	122.1	+25.1
2. Softwood lumber	64.5	52.8	-18.1
3. Uncoated papr.&papr.board	49.2	45.6	-7.3
4. Molybdenum ores & concen.	15.6	27.5	+76.9
5. Prepared fish	5.2	7.2	+38.5
6. Asbestos	1.6	5.1	+215.3
7. Coal & similar solid fuel	---	3.2	---
8. Plywood	3.1	2.7	-13.7
9. Copper ores & concentr.	---	2.2	---
10. Prec. mtl. ores&concentr.	4.6	2.1	-53.6
Other	18.1	12.9	-28.5
TOTAL (All Commodities)	259.5	283.4	+9.2%

CANADA EXPORTS

Commodity	1988 $ millions	1989 $ millions	88/89 % change
1. Pulp	143.8	209.56	+45.7
2. Zinc ores and concentr.	187.9	162.42	-13.6
3. Linseed	14.2	84.58	+459.2
4. Softwood lumber	64.7	60.56	-18.1
5. Uncoated papr.&papr.board	50.7	46.84	-7.6
6. Wheat	44.8	39.52	-11.9
7. Gold	61.0	34.07	-44.2
8. Molybdenum ores & concs.	23.5	31.00	+31.7
9. Iron ores & concentrates	18.8	22.77	+20.9
10. Sulphur of all kind	17.7	22.72	+28.6
Other	521.9	502.57	-2.3
TOTAL (All Commodities)	1,149.0	1,216.6	+5.9

Produced by: International Economic Policy Branch

Source: Planning and Statistics Division and Statistics Canada